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Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.
Louisville, Ky.

Kentucky

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*Pin Oaks on Grand Boulevard
to Jacobs Park*



To the Public



ANOTHER year's business has shown large increases in all departments of our business, and we wish to thank all who have given us their patronage; we are much pleased with the success of our method, which is direct dealings with customers, as our salesmen are nearly all stockholders of our company, and an order given to one of them is as safe and sure of being filled according to contract, as it would be if given to our Manager at his desk. We are not reaching out for trade at a great distance, but wish to see and talk to every customer we sell; to teach him how to attend to trees, etc., and have him depend on us for his Nursery stock from year to year; **to be his tree man**; and look to us to supply him his wants in our line, as he does his **groceryman**, his **ice man**, or other tradesmen he depends on for his supplies.

Our catalogue contains a select and tested list of the new, and the old varieties, which we have found, from long experience, to be the best grown. Many high-priced novelties are being sold as improvements on standard sorts, and are found by test not as represented. We aim to keep fully up to date and grow any novelties that have real merit, and will with equal readiness discard any useless humbugs, after testing them.

Nothing better illustrates the progress of our city and country, the advance our people are making, than the fact they are taking increasing interest in the beautifying of their homes by planting of shade trees, hedge, etc. A few years ago, it was a rare case where any amount was spent on planting of shrubs and trees, now 10 per cent. of cost of buildings is figured as correct amount to be used in beautifying grounds by the planting of ornamentals, shrubs, flowers, etc.

We give the most careful attention to and endeavor by all methods known to us to keep our stock true to name. By such careful watching and attention to this matter, we are warranted in offering our stock as pure and absolutely true to name.

Location.—Our location is admirable, being two miles from Louisville on Bardstown Road, in the heart of the garden spot of Jefferson County; can be reached by interurban car in few minutes' ride from depot

Telephones.—We have both telephones: Cumberland, East 249; Home, 2824.

Responsibility.—We are incorporated under the Kentucky laws, and refer you to any bank or commercial agency in Louisville.

Landscape Department.—We are prepared to make plans and specifications for parties desiring to build and plant new plantations or lawns at very reasonable price. These plans show best location of drives and walks and the most effective arrangement of trees and shrubs, telling the names and number required to produce the desired results.

Prices.—If our prices on any article may appear higher than those of some of our competitors, be assured that they are only enough higher to compensate for the superiority in quality that we expect to give every purchaser. Life is too short and time too valuable to squander in nursing sickly trees or worthless varieties.

SOME REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD DEAL WITH US.

(1) We grow what we sell. (2) We are the only local Nurserymen; the rest of them are Florists, and are handling a few trees as a side line. (3) We are near you, and trees can be planted for you same day they are dug from our Nursery. (4) If anything is not correct you can call us over either telephone, or come to our Nursery and have us correct mistake or refund money you paid. (5) We are incorporated under Kentucky laws, are financially responsible, and are making the growing of nursery stock a life business.

BRIEF SUGGESTIONS AS TO PLANTING AND NECESSARY ATTENTION OF NURSERY STOCK.

Impressed with the importance of planting only the most hardy stock and in order that our patrons may be spared much disappointment and expense, we have, as far as possible, omitted from our catalogue everything that is liable to suffer from cold.

When to Plant.—Either fall or spring for trees, shrubs, vines, etc. Small fruits and evergreens are best planted in spring.

How to Plant.—Remove all bruised or broken roots or twigs to sound wood. Prune back about one-half of the top growth of trees shrubs and vines so as to lighten the burden of roots; shovel out holes some larger than will admit roots without cramping them, tramp dirt well about roots, so as to plant specimen as firmly in ground as it was before being dug; this keeps it from blowing about,

Catalogue of Effective Hardy Plants.

and holds moisture. See that it is about 2 inches deeper in ground than it came out of Nursery. Place a mulch of leaves, rotted manure or straw on ground around roots of trees, etc., several inches deep.

Distance to Plant.—Shade and fruit trees can be planted from 10 to 20 feet apart, according to location and variety. In cities and towns where space is small, and party wishes to plant several trees, and have some ground for flowers and vegetables, most trees can be planted from 10 to 15 feet apart with fairly good results; but in country where space is not so limited they can be planted further apart. Blackberry, Raspberry, Dewberry, Currant, Gooseberry should be planted 3 by 4 feet; Strawberry, 1 by 3 feet; Shrubs, 3 by 4 feet; Hedge plants, 6 inches; Perennials, Bulbs, etc., 2 by 3 feet apart.

Pruning.—Pruning after first year should be varied according to purpose of the planter and the variety of the tree or shrub. It should be trimmed as early as possible, height and shape desired and intended it should be, so the cutting off of large limbs may not in future be necessary. If this is done the only future pruning needed will be in removing any crossing or interfering branches, any broken or dead branches, or any thickly growing branches—commonly known as water-sprouts, or suckers—so as to let in the sun and air. In pruning of berry plants, all dead or old wood should be removed each spring. Grapevines should be pruned back to from 2 to 3 eyes before sap rises in vines in spring. Roses, except climbers, cut to 12 inches about 15th of April each year.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT.

If you want information on some horticultural matters, ask us. Ask us often. Ask us whenever you need our help, our suggestions, our advice. The service is free if over telephone; or by mail, if stamp is enclosed. Conditions vary, so do pocket-books, so do wishes, so do lawns and gardens. **Our Information Department** can give you help you need.

You may want to know—

The proper shrubs to use for a certain purpose; ask us.

The right trees to plant on sidewalk, avenue or lawn, for wind-break, shelter, shade, or for shutting out objectionable views; ask us.

What stock to use and how to obtain best results from hardy perennials planting in border or gardens; ask us.

The way to plant a new place, or remodel an old one; ask us.

Effective way of getting rid of scale, or other insects; ask us.

Kentucky Nursery Company, Louisville, Ky.

Special hints on care, cultivation, planting, pruning, methods of securing good results from your plantings; ask us.

The degree of hardiness of certain plants in your locality; ask us.

Prices on stock not listed in this catalogue; ask us. In fact, there are a thousand and one other questions you may ask and which we are prepared to answer conscientiously, and in a practical and thorough manner.

No other establishment in your reach is so well prepared to help its friends and customers, so able and willing to be of service. We are the gainers by this as well as you; we do it to make friends, to deserve orders, to advertise our business. If we find a friend a good bargain in a farm, find him a gardener, or cook, if we tell him how to destroy rose slugs, scale on his trees, he will return the compliment by getting us customers, or giving us an order himself. Let us hear from you; we are always busy, but not too busy to answer your letters or telephones. **Try us.**

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 5, 1907.

Kentucky Nursery Company.

GENTLEMEN:—Find enclosed check of \$18.00 in payment of my account for Nursery Stock.

Shrubs were entirely satisfactory, and I will take pleasure in sending any one to you who may inquire for trees and shrubs.

Yours truly,

JOHN B. CASTLEMAN,
President Board of Park Commissioners.



ASH, MOUNTAIN (*Pyrus Sorbus*).

Medium size, red berries, ornamental.

ASH, WHITE (*Fraxinus Americana*).

A rapid growing tree, reaching 50 to 60 feet in height when mature. It is long-lived, attains fine proportions, and is suitable for both lawn and street planting.

Price, \$1.00 up.

ASH, GREEN (*Fraxinus Lanceolata*).

A pretty tree of medium size, with leaves of a light green on both sides. Leaves hang on tree until late in season.

Price 75 cents up.

BEECH, AMERICAN (*Fagus Ferruginea*).

One of the finest American natives, reaching eventually a height of 70 feet; are pyramidal in habit, and most suitable for extensive grounds.

Price 75 cents up.

BEECH, PURPLE (*Fagus* var, *Purpurea*).

A strong, vigorous tree of elegant habit, useful for contrasting effects, with attractive foliage, changing from purple through crimson to purplish green.

Price, \$1.50 up.

BIRCH (*Betula Alba*).

Medium sized, beautiful tree.

CATALPA, WESTERN (*Catalpa Speciosa*).

Ornamental as a flowering tree, and durable as timber. It is much valued in the Central States, and is largely grown there. Tall, hardy, quick of growth and thrives in almost any soil; most hardy of its family. Low prices on quantities.

CHESTNUT, AMERICAN (*Castanea Americana*).

The American Sweet Chestnut is one of our most magnificent trees for ornamental uses, as well as for its delicious fruit. It grows rapidly, is adapted to large grounds or to be planted on wide streets, and is extremely desirable. It has been neglected as an ornamental tree on account of its usefulness as a nut-bearing tree.

Price, \$1.50 up.

CHESTNUT, JAPANESE (Parry's Giant).

The largest and most beautiful of the Japan Chestnuts. The nuts measure 5 to 6 inches in circumference, and there are usually two in each burr; they are smooth, dark and attractive. The trees make a neat, sturdy growth, and come into bearing very young.

Price, \$1.50 to \$3.00.

ELM, AMERICAN (*Ulmus Americana*).

A stately and magnificent American tree, adapted to almost any use, but must be given plenty of room to spread for best effect. The Elm shade trees in the East are famous for their beauty, and no tree is more pleasant around one's home.

Price, \$1.00 up.

GINKGO, OR MAIDENHAIR (*Salisburia Adiantifolia*).

A tree from far-off Japan that has made for itself a place in this country. Its leaves resemble the Maidenhair Fern. The tree grows rapidly, is free from insect enemies, has fine columnar shape, and is a most desirable addition to anyone's list of trees.

Price, \$1.50 to \$3.00.

LINDEN, AMERICAN (*Tilia Americana*).

The Linden is of fast growth, forms a beautiful rounded head, and casts a dense cool shade. It does well on the street. The leaves are large and cordate, the flowers light yellow, exhaling a delightful odor.

MAGNOLIA, CONSPICUA.

A choice, showy species, shrub-like when young, but gradually forming a medium-sized tree. Its superb white flowers cover the tree in April, and form a conspicuous, handsome ornament to the lawn.

MAGNOLIA LENNEL.

A hybrid variety of great beauty. The large flowers are a deep rose color, the foliage tropical and heavy, the tree, vigorous and profuse-blooming, frequently blooming through the entire summer.

MAGNOLIA STELLATA.

A pretty dwarf form that opens its semi-double flowers in April, earlier than any other Magnolia; their fragrance is pronounced and delicate.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA.

One of the finest and hardiest of all Magnolias, resembling *Conspicua* in flower and habit. Its blossoms are from 4 to 6 inches across, cup-shaped, white and rosy velvet, opening later than *Conspicua*, yet before its leaves, which are massive and glossy.

MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA.

The tallest of all the species, growing to a height of 60 to 70 feet. Large creamy white blossoms appear among its leaves in mid-summer; the blossoms are followed by its fruit which is shaped like



(SUGAR MAPLE—*Acer saccharinum*)

a cucumber. A good avenue tree. The foliage turns to a bright yellow in the fall.

MAGNOLIA TRIPETALA.

Umbrella tree. Named so from its great whorled shaped leaves. The white flowers open in June and are followed by rose-colored fruit-cones.

MAPLE, ASH-LEAF (*Acer negundo*).

This species is easily distinguished by its pinnate leaves, and greenish yellow bark. It grows rapidly into a large spreading tree, enduring cold and drouth better than most any tree we know of.

MAPLE, NORWAY (*Acer platanoides*).

A tree having rich green leaves and a beautiful rounded head as it attains size and age. If time is no object in securing shade, plant Norway Maple. This tree is of rather slow growth compared to the other Maples, this being its only fault.

MAPLE, SILVER (*Acer dasycarpum*).

This tree is of rapid growth, and is very valuable where quick results are desired (much better than Carolina poplars). Grows to a large size. Leaves are silvery underneath.

MAPLE, SUGAR (*Acer saccharinum*).

The best all-round American tree, adaptable to street, park, or lawn planting, and forming when young a beautiful pyramidal object, growing into stateliness with age. It is a deep rooted, strong growing, solid and substantial tree, thriving everywhere except in a boggy location. The leaves assume a rich color in autumn.

MULBERRY, AMERICAN (*Morus Americana*).

A splendid tree of quick growth, beautiful as a lawn tree, also makes splendid fence post. Fruit large, and of excellent quality. Plant one or two and you will always have plenty of nature's songsters on your place.

MULBERRY, RUSSIAN.

Excellent for quick growing hedges, fruit of little value. Makes a splendid wind-break.

MULBERRY, TEA'S WEEPING.

A dainty little lawn tree, growing about 7 feet in height, and having beautifully cut foliage, on graceful branches which reach the ground.

OAK, MOSSY CUP (*Quercus Macrocarpa*).

A notable member of a magnificent family, making a massive open tree eventually, and growing more rapidly if properly planted than would be supposed. Should be pruned severely when planted.

OAK, PIN (*Quercus palustris*).

The beautiful Pin Oak. Almost pyramidal in habit and growth. Sometimes referred to as the weeping oak, as with age its branches droop to the ground. It grows faster than any oak as may be seen on many beautiful avenues planted in the last 10 or 12 years. The leaves are deep green, and finely divided, and turn from green to orange and scarlet in the fall. Old leaves remain on trees until new growth starts in the spring. See cut on back cover of catalogue. Grand Boulevard to Iroquois Park. This was set in Pin Oak about 12 years ago.

OAK, RED (*Quercus rubra*).

A tree unusually large in leaf, and of quick growth for a hardwood tree. The young shoots and leaf-stems are red in the spring. Foliage a purplish crimson in autumn. A most majestic object on the lawn.

PLANE, OR SYCAMORE (*Platanus occidentalis*).

One of the oldest cultivated trees, and one of the best for street and avenue planting. It grows rapidly to grand size, is bold, picturesque, hardy, healthy, free from insects, and thrives in almost any location, especially near the water's edge. Very effective in winter, its bark being almost as white as the Birch.

POPLAR, CAROLINA (*Populus deltoides*).

This is the quickest growing of all trees, but is not desirable for permanent planting, but is used for quick effect. It can be planted among better trees, and later removed when the other trees get some size. Its life is short.

POPLAR, LOMBARDY (*Populus nigra*).

This tree has been very properly called by some the exclamation point of the landscape gardener. It is of upright, and columnar habit, and is a desirable object to the home grounds, when properly placed. We have some elegant specimens of this tree.

POPLAR, TULIP (*Tulipifera*).

A tall magnificent native of rapid growth. Its smooth erect bole rises to a great height, and is clothed in a splendid vesture of large glossy leaves, spangled in spring with tulip shaped flowers of greenish yellow and orange. One of the most desirable trees for wide streets, avenues or large lawns. See cut of "Cherokee Drive" entrance to Cherokee Park planted in Tulip trees.

SWEET GUM (Liquidamber).

A medium size tree of extreme beauty. It forms a round head, but occasionally grows into the pyramidal form. The leaves are star-shaped, and a beautiful glossy green as if they had been varnished. Foliage turns to a deep purple or crimson in the fall. The fruit hangs from the branches in a very attractive way. The planting of this beautiful tree is being neglected.

WILLOW, WEEPING (Salix Babylonica).

This the well known Weeping Willow, whose long pendulous branches droop so gracefully and sway to the lightest breeze. These trees mature rapidly and are satisfactory for quick results.

WILLOW, KILMARNOCK (Salix, var. pendula).

A curious umbrella shaped tree, with silvery gray leaves. Our stock has been grafted on stems 4 and 5 feet high and make attractive little trees, covered in early spring with soft fur-like catkins.

WILLOW, GOLDEN (Salix vitellina, var. aurea).

Grows into a massive, low-headed tree. Light green leaves and golden yellow bark that is particularly bright in the leafless months of winter. It makes a fine specimen with a personality that other trees do not possess.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Whether planted individually or collectively, the shrub is an important feature in the adornment of any grounds. There are locations which suggest the planting of shrubs, which should be allowed space for individual development and in such locations their grace and beauty cannot be surpassed. In groups they may be made to emphasize some feature of the lawn, screen some unsightly object, or to destroy the strong, stiff lines of the foundation wall. At the edge of the lawn, along walks and drives, or in distant corners a collection of shrubs may be gathered together that will give a succession of bloom from the opening of spring until frost comes to destroy the flowers. Shrubs with purple and yellow leaves should be added, to give character and contrast to the planting. When the leaves are gone, the brilliant fruits of other species and bright, conspicuous bark of certain shrubs add variety and beauty to the monotony of winter. The assortment we offer includes varieties suited for all purposes.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII.

Bears very small creamy-white flowers in May that turn to scarlet fruit in Autumn. The beautiful small green leaves open early in the spring, in Autumn they turn a beautiful golden or scarlet hue. One of the most desirable hedging plants.

BERBERIS VULGARIS.

An erect grower with light green leaves larger than *Thunbergii*. The small yellow flowers are followed by dark red berries.

BERBERIS VAR. PURPUREA.

Similar to the preceding variety, with dark purple foliage that holds its color through the season. It is especially valuable for color effects.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS.

An old-fashioned shrub of upright habit. Grows well in almost any soil, and in shaded as well as open spaces. Valuable for its aromatic fragrance and chocolate colored flowers of a peculiarly agreeable odor.

CERCIS, JUDAS, OR RED BUD.

Very ornamental low growing tree, or large shrub, frequently used as a shrub, where tall ones are needed. Can be used as a specimen, when they will make growth of 15 to 20 feet. Bloom is a perfect mass all along the branches before the leaves appear.

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA; WHITE FRINGE TREE.

A very large shrub, or small tree that grows easily and is generally desirable. Has dark green leaves and fragrant, drooping, open clusters of white flowers, succeeded by small plum-like fruit.

COLUTEA ARBORESCENS. BLADDER SENNA.

A strong grower, with small foliage and yellow pea-shaped flowers. The curious bronze-colored seed-pods are inflated with air.

CORNUS. THE DOGWOODS. RED SIBERIAN.

A highly desirable erect-growing shrub, with coral-red branches. Very beautiful in the fall and winter.

CORNUS FLORIDA.

Of inestimable value in landscape work. The white-petaled flowers cover the tree in early Spring. The deep crimson Autumn leaves rival the scarlet oak in their brilliancy. For planting in groups with shrubs, for screens, or under and among larger trees, nothing could be better.

CORNUS RUBRA.

Same as its parent, *Cornus Florida*, except in color of flower, these two look well planted together in groups.

CORNUS SANGUINEA.

Greenish white flowers in May and June, followed by small black berries. The purple or dark blood-red branches are very showy in winter.

CORNUS VAR. AUREA.

A recent introduction that has proven valuable and hardy. Makes low, open growth, and is highly valued for its golden colored bark.

CYDONIA JAPONICA. JAPAN QUINCE.

Blooms in March and April. An old-fashioned shrub with a dazzling array of pink or red flowers; small thorns. Good for hedges.

DEUTZIA, CRENATA.

Large double white flowers, back of petals tinted faintly with rose; a very profuse bloomer, and one not to be overlooked in any selection.

DEUTZIA, GRACILLIS.

Pure white, handsome flowers. Dwarf, bushy habit. Very beautiful when in bloom. One of the very handsomest of the dwarfs.

DEUTZIA, HYBRIDA LEMOINEI.

Dwarf in habit; pure snow-white single flowers in large panicles. Very handsome. A great favorite where known.

DIERVILLA, CANDIDA. WHITE FLOWERING WEIGELIA.

Of vigorous growth, producing a profusion of white flowers in June, and continuing to bloom until frost.

DIERVILLA, VAR. RUBRA. RED WEIGELIA.

Deep rose-colored flowers. One of the very best Weigelias.

DIERVILLA ROSEA.

One of the best known and highest esteemed of the Weigelias. A universal favorite.

EUONYMUS. STRAWBERRY BUSH.

A tall growing shrub, with large leaves, turning to bright red in Autumn; red fruit.

EUONYMUS AMERICANUS OBOVATUS.

A native shrub of trailing habit, drooping branches which take root, constantly spreading. Thin, oblong leaves of a dull green color.

EXORCHORDA GRANDIFLORA. PEARL BUSH.

A beautiful shrub. Compact growth which can be trimmed to dwarf form is desired. Pure white flowers. Blooms in May, about the time of Lilacs. Very choice.

FORSYTHIA. GOLDEN BELL. FORTUNE'S FORSYTHIA.

Deep green foliage, bright yellow flowers, one of the very earliest of hardy shrubs to give bloom in the Spring.

FORSYTHIA SUSPENS. A. WEEPING GOLDEN BELL.

Somewhat pendulous in habit. Splendid for covering trellis, rocks, or embankments. Will root at the tips, and spreads rapidly.

FORSYTHIA VIRIDISSIMA.

Producing very early in the Spring beautiful yellow flowers, which extend along the whole length of the stem; rich foliage in Autumn; an elegant blooming shrub.

HALESIA, SNOWDROP. SILVER BELL.

A large shrub, having bell-shaped white flowers in May and four-winged fruit. Very handsome.

HAMAMELIS, WITCH HAZEL.

Similar in appearance to the common Witch Hazel, *Corylus Americana*. A good-sized shrub, bearing yellow flowers in late Autumn. Succeeds well in partially shaded places.

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS. ALTHEA.

The Altheas bloom late in Summer, their varieties showing many rich shades of color. They are very hardy, easily cultivated, and will bloom until their growth is cut short by frost. Planted thickly they make beautiful flowering hedges; as they will stand considerable pruning. This should be given in winter. We have these plants in red, rose, blue, purple and white; also striped and variegated.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

Familiar to almost everyone as the most conspicuous shrub in any collection in midsummer and early fall. Its massive blooms bend the branches with their weight, changing finally to pink and green. The shrubs show best when planted in beds, or masses, and

cut back to the ground in spring before growth starts. Grown in this way, it produces fewer flower-heads, but much finer ones.

KERRIA. GLOBE FLOWER.

Has polished green leaves and stems, brightened with a profusion of large, rich, yellow, double flowers throughout the summer. A handsome, graceful old shrub.

LIGUSTRUM, PRIVET.

Besides being one of our best hedge plants, the different species of Privet form interesting groups on the lawn. They are almost evergreen, and of dense, shapely habit. Their white flowers grow in pretty sprays, are fragrant, and followed by berries of different color. June and July are their months for blooming.

LIGUSTRUM, IBOTA.

A fine and hardy border shrub, of spreading habit, with curving branches and leaves of grayish green. White flowers in June followed by bluish-black seed.

LIGUSTRUM, OVALIFOLIUM. CALIFORNIA PRIVET.

A species of unusual beauty, that has become the most popular of all our hedge plants. Can be pruned into almost any shape. Next to Boxwood, it makes the most beautiful of all fences. Once planted, all repairs on your fence cease, as the longer the hedge grows the prettier it becomes. See cut of fences on Third Avenue in this city.

LONICERA. BUSH HONEYSUCKLE.

The shrubby honeysuckles have bright and pretty, fragrant flowers, followed by showy berries which last much longer. All are of neat, attractive habit and grow well in ordinary soil.

LONICERA MORROWI. JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE.

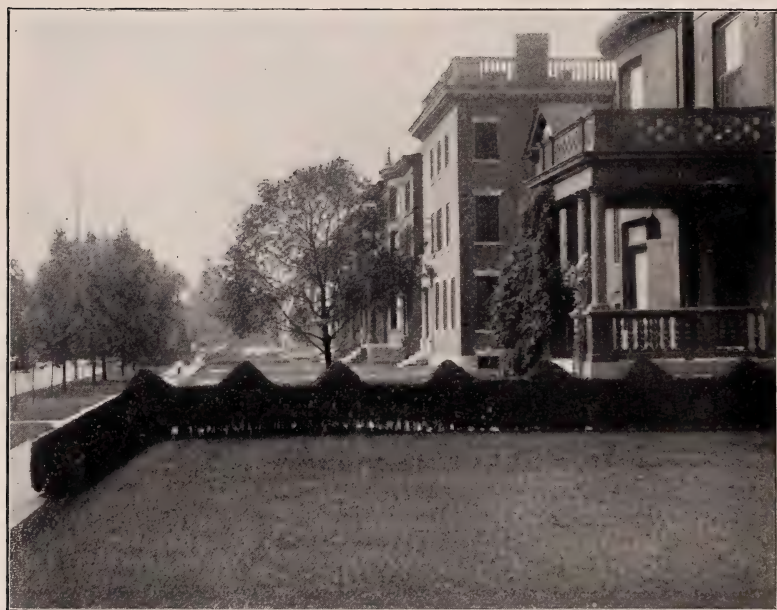
The pure white flowers of this sort are quite attractive, but it is valued chiefly for its brilliant display of red fruits which appear in August and hang on until late in the fall.

LONICERA TARTARICA. TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE.

One of the best species. Its fine pink flowers contrast finely with its own leaves, or that of any other shrub. One of the very best sorts.

PHILADELPHUS. MOCK ORANGE.

Also known as syringa in some localities. The shrubs are usually tall, vigorous growers, with large foliage and flowers, and so



LIGUSTRUM, OVALIFOLIUM. CALIFORNIA PRIVET
1632 Third Street, Louisville, Ky.

are valuable for back-grounds, screens, tall hedges, and for specimens. Flowers are milk-white in most instances, and splendid for cutting.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS. GARLAND SYRINGA.

A fine old form that blooms in graceful sprays, and very early in the spring. Its large snow-white flowers are very sweetly scented.

PHILADELPHUS GRANDIFLORUS.

The most vigorous species of the group. Its long, irregular branches are clustered with large, fragrant flowers in June.

PRUNUS, PISSARDI. PURPLE LEAF PLUM.

A handsome large shrub, or small tree, covered with a mass of small white flowers in spring, later with showy purple leaves that deepen in color as the season advances. Valuable for ornamental hedges, or planting in masses for contrast. It is perfectly hardy wherever the plum will grow, and is a unique and highly ornamental plant for the lawn at all seasons.

RHODOTYPUS, KERRIOIDES. WHITE KERRIA.

An attractive shrub of medium growth and good foliage, with large single white flowers in May. The black seed that follow are odd and showy.

RHUS. COTINUS. PURPLE FRINGE TREE.

A unique and conspicuous shrub, or small tree, with large leaves. These are overhung in midsummer with cloud-like mass of very light, mist-like flowers, giving the appearance of smoke, at a little distance.

RHUS GLABRA LACINIATA. CUT-LEAF SUMACH.

Deeply cut, fern-like leaves, changing in autumn to a deep red in color.

RHUBUS ODORATUS. FLOWERING RASPBERRY.

Large lobed leaves; beautiful pink or purple clusters of blossoms all summer. Very desirable in large planting.

SAMBUCUS NIGRA VAR. AUREUM. GOLDEN ELDER.

Contrasted with other shrubs, the golden yellow leaves of the Elder give heightened effects in tone and color. They grow well in all soils, and must have vigorous pruning to keep them in shape.

SAMBUCUS VAR. LACINIATA. CUT-LEAF ELDER.

The leaves of this variety are fern-like in formation, and the shrub is of half-drooping habit. It is very effective in mass planting, and one of the finest in cultivation.

SAMBUCUS RASEMOSA. RED-FRUITED ELDER.

Of somewhat stockier growth than the Common Elder, with white flowers followed by red fruit.

SPIREA.

All the Spireas bloom with riotous extravagance. A good collection of them will give flowers through the entire season. All the species are hardy, easy to grow in many soils and situations, and will be found useful in any planting.

SPIREA BILLARDI.

Flowers from June until frost in this latitude. Sparely twigged; erect branches, crowned with narrow, dense spikes and bright pink flowers. A strong grower, useful in shrubberies.

SPIREA BUMALDA.

A spreading, low bush, with dark leaves brightened by corymbs of pretty light pink flowers in May, and at intervals all summer. Var. Anthony Waterer. A new form of better habit than the type, with larger corymbs of a darker rosy crimson.

SPIREA CALLOSA ALBA.

Of compact growth, with upright branches and bluish green foliage; crowned with large, flat clusters of white flowers nearly all summer.

SPIREA REEVESIANA. REEVES DOUBLE SPIREA.

Tall and graceful, with dark bluish-green foliage, and large, pure white double flowers in May and June.

SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA FLORE PLENO. BRIDAL WREATH.

Among the earliest of the double Spireas to bloom, and very showy at that early time. It is very graceful and plume-like in effect, the branches being covered thickly almost their whole length with small, double white flowers, and sweeping outward in gentle curves.

SPIREA THUNBERGI. THUNBERG'S SPIREA.

Distinct and most attractive at all seasons, with feathery masses of pure white flowers in early spring; in autumn its leaves turn to bright red and orange.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI.

One of the finest ornamental shrubs in any collection, and much used in all landscape work. Its branches droop with singular grace under their wealth of bloom. The foliage in autumn is very attractive.

SYRINGA JAPONICA. JAPAN LILAC, TREE FORM.

The only tree form in the Lilac family. Very handsome when in flower, and valuable for prolonging the blooming period of the Lilac at least a month. The leaves are leathery, large and dark; flower plumes 18 to 20 inches long, white, showy, scentless, carried well above the foliage. Makes a good specimen.

SYRINGA PERSICA. PERSIAN LILAC.

A fine old species with slender branches and narrow leaves; it seldom grows more than a few feet high. Its pale lilac flowers are very fragrant and borne in large, loose panicles. Very graceful.

SYRINGA PERSICA, VAR. ALBA.

Similar to preceding, but with pure white flowers.

SYRINGA VULGARIS. OLD FASHIONED LILAC.

Too well known to need description. We have some splendid plants of both the purple and white.

TAMARIX AFRICANA.

Plant originated in Africa, but is perfectly hardy in this climate. Their foliage is as light and feathery as a summer dream; their flowers delicate and fringing, usually in some warm shade of red, or pink. Very valuable for sandy soil.

VIBURNUM OPULUS. CRANBERRY BUSH.

A very decorative native shrub growing to a height of 12 feet, with clusters of white flowers in May, followed by large and showy scarlet fruit.

VIBURNUM STERILIS. SNOWBALL.

Well known. More showy than the old-fashioned one of our grandmother's garden. Should be in every collection.

VIBURNUM PLICATUM. JAPAN SNOWBALL.

Of moderate growth, compact habit, and with distinctly crinkled leaves of a rich, dark green color. Very solid flower ball, whiter than common variety, some weeks later, and remaining on longer. One of the most desirable of shrubs.

HARDY VINES.

Before trees and shrubs became fairly established on a place, vines planted plentifully will transform it. They will grow where other ornamentals will find no room, displaying their beauty, and at the same time hiding from view some unsightly object. We offer the best and most useful.

AKEBIA QUINATA.

A beautiful hardy Japanese vine of quick growth, bears chocolate purple flowers of delightful fragrance, one thing to recommend the vine, it has never, to our knowledge, had any insect enemies.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII. BOSTON IVY.

A beautiful, hardy species from Japan. The finest climber for stone or brick wall, in fact, it will cling to a polished surface. The leaves overlap each other, forming a solid mass of foliage. The color is fresh, deep green in summer, changing to bright crimson and orange in autumn. Should have some protection the first year.

CLEMATIS.

In this superb family of climbers, many of the flowers are from 5 to 7 inches in diameter. They are grand for pillars and trellises, pegged down for running over stumps, rock-work and trees. They delight in rich soil and a sunny situation, and are perfectly hardy.

Henryi.—Creamy white; large and of fine shape; a free grower and bloomer.

Jackmani.—Flowers, when fully expanded, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, intense violet-purple with a rich, velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It blooms continuously from July until frost.

Var. alba. Vigorous.—Flowers a grayish white. Nearest approach to a White Jack.

Madame Edouard Andre.—Has been called the Crimson Jackmani. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower and very free in bloom; color a distinct crimson-red. Entirely distinct from all other varieties.

Ramona.—A vigorous, rampart grower and a true perpetual bloomer, flowers appearing on the last year's growth, and also in the new growth, giving an abundance of bloom all through the season. Color, deep, rich lavender.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. SWEET SCENTED JAPAN CLEMATIS.

Makes the most rapid growth of any of the clematis; handsome, glossy, green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, fragrant, pure white, borne in immense sheets in September, when few other vines are in bloom.

HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE.

Pure white and creamy yellow, very fragrant flowers; in bloom the whole season. Almost evergreen. Besides its use as a climber, it is valuable for covering bare places where grass will not grow.

LONICERA CHINENSE. MATRIMONY VINE.

Sometimes trained as a shrub. Purple-flowered and showy-fruited. Extra vigorous in growth, bearing enormous crops of scarlet fruits.

WISTERIA CHINENSIS. CHINESE WISTERIA.

A very beautiful vine of rapid growth, producing long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established it makes enormous growth.

WISTERIA CHINENSIS VAR. ALBA.

Same as the preceding except that the flowers are white.

ROSES.

ABEL CHATNEY, H. T. (Vigorous), Pernet-Ducher, 1895.

Carmine-pink shaded to salmon. Nice pointed buds. Flowers of moderate size, produced freely.

AMERICAN BEAUTY, H. P. (Vigorous).

Deep rose, shaded carmine; very large, globular flower, produced on long, stiff stems, richly perfumed. The well-known high-priced flower of the American florist.

BEN. CANT, H. P. (Very Vigorous), B. R. Cant & Sons, 1902.

Very large flower, with beautifully rounded outer petals and well-formed high center. Color, deep clear crimson with slightly darker flushes in center and dark veinous throughout. Very sweetly scented. Remarkably strong and sturdy in growth and a most excellent bloomer both summer and fall. Awarded the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society of England.

BESSIE BROWN, H. T. (Vigorous), A. Dickson & Sons, 1899.

Creamy white; very large, perfectly formed flowers of great substance, pointed, semi-globular shape; very free bloomer and sweetly scented. A Gold Medal Rose, National Society of England.

BETTY, H. T., A. Dickson & Sons, 1905.

Great difficulty is experienced in finding language to suitably describe this truly wonder of a rose. This is probably the best rose the Dicksons ever propagated. It is very robust, and is never out of bloom from June until frost. The color is most unique, a ruddy gold (a coppery rose overspread with golden yellow). The blooms are extremely large, some of the petals measuring as much as 5 inches. Without doubt Betty is the greatest rose novelty of the day. It is highly perfumed. Our stock of this is very limited.

DEAN HOLE, H. T. (Vigorous), A. Dickson & Sons, 1904.

Silvery carmine, shaded salmon; absolutely distinct, and by far the finest in its way of color; the growth is vigorous and branching; and very floriferous; flowers large, of good substance and fine form;



BESSIE BROWN

a variety of great excellence and useful for any purpose. Gold Medal, National Rose Society of England. A really great rose. See cut of flower, measuring over 6 inches across.

ETOILE DE FRANCE (Very Vigorous), Pernet-Ducher, 1904.

Rich, glowing velvet crimson, centering to vivid cerise; large and very full; most deliciously fragrant. Flowers come singly on long, stiff stems, making it fine for cutting. Holds its color better than any dark rose we have. We consider this the greatest red ever-blooming out-door rose produced.

FISHER HOLMES, H. P. (Vigorous or Free).

Glowing scarlet-crimson; an improved Gen. Jacqueminot, than which it is more full and a freer bloomer. Large and of beautiful form; it is a rose which no one should omit. Probably the best for cutting while in bud. Good stems, with both flower and foliage perfect.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (Very Vigorous).

Absolutely pure white; large, long-pointed buds of first-class form, petals shell-shaped. A continuous, free bloomer. We have in Frau Karl Druschki a rose snow white in color, whose desirability and value we cannot overestimate. A strong grower, and very hardy.

HUGH DICKSON, H. P. (Vigorous).

A vigorous, free grower and perpetual bloomer, with fine foliage; color, brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet; large and fine form, with high-pointed center, opening well in all weathers, and very sweetly scented. Awarded the Gold Medal, National Rose Society of England.

JOHN HOPPER (Vigorous).

Bright rose, carmine center; large and full. A bushy grower, hardy as an oak. One of the first to open in the spring; requires very little attention.

JUBILEE (Very Vigorous).

Crimson maroon; large flower, with lasting fragrance. Fine, strong foliage. This is one of the best of the very dark roses. Jubilee got the first Gold Medal given by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA, H. T. (Free).

Creamy white, faintly tinted with lemon; large and full. An exquisite flower, possessing much style and a delicious magnolia-like fragrance. Fine, glossy foliage. Delights in rich soil, and will pay for all the attention it gets.



DEAN HOLE

KILLARNEY, H. T. (Vigorous), A Dickson & Sons.

Color, flesh, suffused with pale pink; large pointed buds of exquisite style. Exceedingly rich in bud and half-blown state; opening to large, loose, double flowers. Foliage strikingly beautiful. A continuous bloomer. The demand for Killarney roses almost equals that for American Beauty.

LADY ASHTOWN (Vigorous), H. T., A. Dickson & Sons, 1904.

Very pale Rose Du Barri, shading to yellow at base of petals; reflexes of petals silvery pink; flowers large, full and pointed; bushes of erect and branching character. One of the best rose we ever raised, an ideal rose for any purpose. It is a genuine Dickson rose in every way.

LA FRANCE, H. T. (Vigorous).

Delicate, silvery rose, large, full and fine form. Exceedingly fragrant, with a sweetness peculiarly its own very hardy and free blooming. Probably next to Gen. Jack., the best known rose in this country.

MAMON COCHET (Very Vigorous).

Light pink, outer petals splashed with light rose; very large pointed buds, exquisitely molded, splendid bloomed, a good grower, and fine foliage. You can get as fine blooms from your garden plants of this rose as you can buy in a green-house. You can not get too many of this kind.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE (Vigorous).

Pale lemon yellow suffused with white, border of petals often tipped with bright rose; large, beautiful form, and fine habit. As an out-door Tea, this is one of the very best.

MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY (Vigorous), A Dickson & Sons.

Ivory white; exceedingly large and perfectly formed flowers, with petals of great substance. A variety with beautiful foliage, producing its flowers on long stems and singly. A very distinct rose, and one that delights in rich culture.

MRS. JOHN LAING.

Soft pink; large, perfect flower, with petals of great substance and of a most delicious fragrance. Produces its blooms on long, stiff stems that are almost thornless. This rose has more good points than any rose we have in cultivation.

WHITE MAMON COCHET (Very Vigorous).

White, outer petals splashed with pink; this is a "sport" from Mamon Cochet, and is identical with it. Finer roses do not grow than the Cochets.



KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA

DOROTHY PERKINS (Climbing)

Beautiful shell pink, fragrant and full. This is the best pink climbing rose known to-day. The growth is very strong, and the foliage is a beautiful glossy green the entire season. The growth is very soft and pliable, and is on that account splendid for training on trellis, porch or pillar.

CLIMBING KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (or Mrs. Robert Perry).

A strong climbing sport of the parent plant, which it resembles in every way, except that it has the climbing habit. Requires rich soil and good treatment.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.

This rose is too well known to need description. We have a splendid stock of these plants, and can fill orders for roses four and five years old, massive plants for immediate effect.

EVERGREENS.

With evergreens of moderate growth, beautiful effects are produced by planting close together in beds varieties that contrast finely. For such beds of permanent color, the Retinosporas, Arborvitae, Blue Spruce, etc., are useful. Hotels and private homes use them for interior decorations. The contrasting colors of green, silvery blue and golden foliage give a gay and beautiful appearance to these combinations, whether in window boxes or in more extensive out-door planting. There is an increased demand for these evergreen decorations.

ABIES BALSAMEA. BALSAM FIR.

An ornamental native of our forest that is very hardy; has dark green needles of pleasant fragrance; grows rapidly when young and does well in moist soil.

BIOTA ORIENTALIS AUREA. GOLDEN CHINESE ARBORVITAE.

A dense, compact evergreen that is yellowish green in the spring and a bright green later in the season.

BIOTA VAR. SEMPER AURESCENS. EVER GOLDEN ARBORVITAE.

A very compact, low-growing form, with bright golden foliage in summer that changes to a bronze color in winter. Also the most brilliant golden evergreen in the spring.

JUNIPER COMMUNIS. HIBERNICA IRISH JUNIPER.

A slender, columnar tree, with glaucous green foliage. Very useful in formal plantings for grouping with other evergreens and for small yards, rockeries and cemeteries.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA. RED CEDAR.

This is the common cedar that grows wild in our forest, and on stony, barren places. It is splendid for ornamental purposes; of medium size, and pyramidal habit that suit it for tall screens, lawn specimens and formal plantings. The sombre hue of its foliage and the freedom with which it grows in poor soil are valuable qualities.

ABIES EXCELSA. NORWAY SPRUCE.

This famous spruce is more generally planted than any other evergreen. It is a rapid grower, does well in almost any soil, and withstands the cold of winter. It is splendid for hedges and wind-breaks. The branches become pendulous with age. If pruned will make stately trees of symmetrical form.

ABIES KOSTERIANA. KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE.

The best strain of Blue Spruces. A striking light blue in color that makes one of the finest evergreens in cultivation. For individual planting and for color effect nothing can equal this.

PINUS STROBUS. WHITE PINE.

A familiar tall, noble-looking tree, with soft, silvery needles. Its hardy ruggedness makes it a fine tree for solitary planting, avenue or shelter belts.

RETINOSPORA FILIFERA. THREAD BRANCHED JAPAN CYPRESS.

Of pyramidal outline with horizontal branches and drooping deep green foliage. Particularly charming when a rainstorm has tipped each twig with crystal drops.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS. AMERICAN ARBORVITAE.

This is a familiar tree in past as well as present day planting. A strong, vigorous grower in almost any soil, and hardy everywhere. It is a slender pyramidal tree, with soft, flat filaments of foliage. Its ability to stand shearing makes it unsurpassed for tall hedges to shield objectionable objects from view.

THUYA WARENA; SYN. SYBERICA. SIBERIAN ARBORVITAE.

An especially good species for a cold climate. Dense and shapely, medium height, in much demand for general purposes.

ABIES CANADENSIS. HEMLOCK SPRUCE.

A medium-size tree with pendulous branches, whose graceful character is in sharp contrast to some of the stiffer evergreens. It is a rapid grower and very hardy. Stands shearing well. Makes beautiful hedges.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

This broad-leafed Southern evergreen flourishes in our climate, and while it does not reach the perfection that it does in the South, it makes a grand display for this climate. Its flowers are broad cups of waxy white, deliciously fragrant, and blooms while the tree is quite young.

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM. HOLLY-LEAVED MAHONIA.

A native plant with handsome prickly foliage that is a deep glossy green in the spring and turns to a beautiful bronze in winter. Bears yellow flowers in May.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

There is an unprecedented demand for these old-fashion garden flowers, and we are giving increased attention to the raising of them. There is not a time in the whole season when some of them is not in bloom, and, when the blooming time for nearly all shrubs is over, you can make a thing of beauty of your shrub beds by planting these hardy perennials. They will grow in almost any location, and nothing can be finer for bordering walks, and for planting along fences and walls. Planted in shrubbery, they give it an added wealth of color. The selections we offer are the best of all sorts.

ACHILLEA, THE PEARL.

2 feet. In July it is covered with a profusion of small white double flowers.

ANEMONE, QUEEN CHARLOTTE.

2 to 3 feet. From September until frost comes there are semi-double flowers 2 inches across flesh-pink in color. Valuable for cutting.

AQUILEGIA, COLUMBINE.

18 inches to 2 feet. From May until July bright with fragrant golden yellow flowers.

BAPTISIA, FALSE INDIGO.

2 feet. Spikes of dark blue flowers in June and July. A splendid strong-growing plant with deeply cut foliage.

BOCCONIA CORDATA.

5 to 8 feet high. During July and August this fall perennial is at its best. Large creamy-white flowers. It is a splendid thing to use in shrubbery borders.

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BOLTONIA, FALSE CAMOMILE.

3 to 5 feet high. This plant during summer and autumn is covered with hundreds of small white flowers. It is one of the most showy plants grown.

CAMPANULA MEDIUM. CANTERBURY BELLS.

2 to 3 feet high. We have a splendid strain, with assorted colored flowers.

CARYOPETERIS MASTACANTHUS. VERBENA SHRUB.

A shrubby small plant that is covered in September with its bright, showy, blue, verbenalike flowers. It should be severely cut back in the spring. It is then one of the best plants for the hardy garden.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS. SWEET WILLIAM.

12 to 18 inches high. Flowers from May until July. It is well known. The plants we offer are of assorted colors.

DIGITALIS. FOXGLOVE.

3 to 4 feet high. Flowers in June. One of the best old familiar plants. Assorted colors.

FUNKIA COERULEA. PLANTAIN LILY.

Large handsome leaves. Spikes of blue flowers in July and August. Valuable for specimens or collective planting.

GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA. BLANKET FLOWER.

2 to 3 feet high, and thrives almost anywhere. We offer no more desirable plant than this. Begins blooming in June and continues until frost. The center of the flower is dark reddish-brown, with orange petals marked with bands of scarlet-crimson and vermillion.

HELIANTHUS, SOLIEL D'OR. HARDY SUNFLOWER.

Four to five feet high. Bears in August and September, large golden yellow flowers that resemble dahlias. Useful in connection with shrubby borders.

HELIOPSIS SCABRA MAJOR. ORANGE FLOWER.

Bears large flowers of a deep golden yellow color. Begins to flower in early summer and continues through the entire season. Valuable for cutting.

HEMEROCALLIS FLAVA. YELLOW DAY LILY.

Grows 3 feet high; bears a profusion of golden yellow flowers from July until October.

HIBISCUS MOSCHEUTOS, VAR. CRIMSON EYE.

Five feet high, of woody growth. Grows well in dry places, but reaches its greatest perfection in moist soil. In September it bears

a beautiful white flower with a crimson centre. It is a beautiful plant in bloom, and is especially good for mixed borders.

HOLLYHOCKS.

Hollyhocks are so well known that a description is hardly necessary. Their planting in borders and among shrubbery is well realized. Among the newer sorts will be found some beauties. We have them in all colors, both double and single.

IRIS.

Sometimes known as flags, or Fleur de Lis. Popular plants that come up year after year, and stronger each year. They grow in clumps and will do well in almost any location. The flowers embrace a variety of colors. Those of the German variety are not so delicate in color as the Japanese. They commence to flower in the latter part of May and continue into June.

DELPHINIUMS, LARKSPUR.

Two to three feet high. A strong, robust perennial; flowers in abundance; deep azure with white centre. June and July. Plants should be cut down as soon as they are out of bloom, when another crop of bloom will come in the fall.

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA.

Two feet high. Bright golden yellow flowers through the entire season; beautiful for massing and splendid for cutting.

EULALIA.

These grasses come in a variety of combinations of color; grow from 1 to 6 feet in height. The best varieties are as follows:

E. Gracillima Univittata.—Narrow green leaves with a white rib.

E. Japonica Veriegata.—Long, narrow leaves striped with green and white.

E. var. Zabrina.—Striped crossways instead of longitudinally.

ARUNDO. GREAT REED.

Six to eight feet high; is very imposing and handsome. Broad leaf, striped with creamy-white and green.

RUDBECKIA, GOLDEN GLOW.

Five to seven feet high. Foliage deeply cut, handsome bright green; flowers very double rich golden yellow, 2 to 3 inches across, borne on long, stiff stems, forming for the plant a solid head of bloom. Excellent for cutting.

PHLOX.

No class of plants is so desirable as hardy Phlox. They will thrive in almost any location, and can be used to advantage in the hardy border, or planted in masses. Every stem is crowned with large clusters of blooms, and if these are pinched back will continue to bloom the entire season. We have the Phlox in all colors.

HERBACEOUS PAEONIES.

Paeonies are as fine in their way as roses or rhododendrons. They are hardier and more easily cultivated than either, and are being used in the same way for bold color effects. Their flowers are very lasting; some of them are exquisitely colored. We have them in rich, dark red, deep rose, light pink, ivory white and white with centre petals tipped with carmine.

Hyacinths.—Best quality; red, blue, yellow, pink, named or mixed sorts either.

Single Tulips.—Or double tulips, all colors grown and imported by us.

Narcissus, or Daffodils.—Either single or double. Poeticus, Von Sion, T. Major.

Crocus.—In separate colors, blue and purple, white striped, yellow and mixed.

Snowdrops.—Single and double.

These bulbs—Peonies, Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Crocus, Snowdrop, should be planted in the fall.

FRUIT.

SELECT APPLES.

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting judicious selections of summer, autumn and winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use. Our list embraces a most careful selection of best sorts that ripen from the earliest to the latest, all of which have been tested in our experimental orchards.

SUMMER.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT.—Earliest and best; white, tender, juicy, sub-acid.

EARLY HARVEST.—June, Medium Pale, yellow, tender, juicy, sub-acid.

RED ASTRACHAN.—Large, beautiful, deep-crimson; July; sub-acid.

GOLDEN SWEET.—Large, pale yellow, very sweet, mealy and delicious.

AUTUMN.

GRIMES' GOLDEN.—Good size, yellow, mild and rich flavor, productive.

NORTHERN SPY.—Large striped, mild, sub-acid, delicious.

FALL QUEEN (Hass).—Large, red-shaded, with yellow on one side, juicy, sub-acid.

MAIDEN BLUSH.—Large yellow, blush cheek, good cooker, good bearer, sub-acid.

WINTER.

ARKANSAS BLACK.—Large black-red, fine quality like wine sap, but better.

BEN DAVIS.—Large red, handsome, striped, valuable for market.

BLACK TWIG.—Very large, red, juicy, good keeper, good bearer.

BALDWIN.—Large, red, crisp, juicy, rich flavor.

JOHNATHAN.—Very large, fine, red, good keeper.

OPALESCENT.—The handsomest apple ever grown. Color, light, shading to dark crimson, with yellow dots, smooth skin, fine flavor, productive.

ROME BEAUTY.—Large striped, yellow and red, luscious, popular sort.

WINE SAP.—Medium size, red, firm, crisp, juicy, well known.

CRAB APPLES.

KENTUCKY RED.—Deep red one of the very best for cider.

HYSLOP.—One of the best for preserves and used also for cider.

SELECT PEACH.

The ease with which peach trees may be cultivated, their comparative freedom from disease, the early age they begin bearing, coupled with the fact that they are the most luscious of our fruits, make the growing of peaches very profitable, whether several trees in back yard or thousand of trees in orchard.

AMSDEN.—Medium size; skin greenish-white, nearly covered with purple (cling); June.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY.—A magnificent large, yellow, of fine quality (free); July.

STUMP THE WORLD.—Very large white, with red cheek, round shape (free); July 15.

OLD MIXON CLING.—Large white with red cheek, juicy, round, excellent (cling); August.

GOLDEN BEAUTY.—Very large yellow, sweet, delicious (cling); August 15.

HEATH CLING.—Large silvery white, juicy, sweet, luscious (cling); September.

ELBERTA.—Large yellow, productive, well known (free); September 15.

HENRIETTA.—Very large golden yellow, excellent flavor—a favorite (cling); October.

SELECT PEARS.

Pears succeed well in a greater variety of soils than any other fruit, in fact, will grow well anywhere vegetables can be made grow; trees are less liable to disease and give better returns for use of ground.

BARTLETT.—Large size with beautiful blush; juicy, mellow, delicious; August.

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CLAPP'S FAVORITE.—Large size, pale lemon color, mellow, rich; July.

GARBER.—Noted for vigor, round, large greenish yellow, productive; August.

SECKLE.—Sugar pear, small, sweet, delicious, color yellow and red; September.

KIEFFER'S HYBRED.—Very healthy and strong grower, keep till January; grow anywhere; fine bearer; universal favorite; very large yellow; October.

SELECT CHERRIES.

The cherry thrives best on well-drained soil. It is one of the most ornamental of all fruit trees, which, with its delicious and refreshing fruit, makes it desirable for planting near the dwelling, where beauty and shade, as well as fruit are desirable.

EARLY RICHMOND.—Early red, sub-acid, productive, hardy, large and fine; May.

YELLOW SPANISH.—Large pale yellow, sweet, delicious; ripens in June.

ENGLISH MORELLA.—Large dark red, juicy, acid, hardy, valuable; July.

BLACK TARTARIAN.—Very large, dark red, juicy, sweet, beautiful; August.

LARGE MONTMORENCY.—Tree very hardy; good bearer, acid, red, large; August.

LATE DUKE.—Fruit large, dark red, acid flavor, mild, excellent; late August.

SELECT APRICOTS.

ALEXANDER (Russian).—Good bearer, fruit yellow, flecked with red; July.

J. L. BUDD (Russian).—Fruit white with red cheek; best late sort; August.

NECTARINES.

BOSTON.—Large size, sweet, good bearer, free stone; July.

VICTORIA.—Very large, light yellow, free stone; August.

PLUMS.

ABUNDANCE.—Japan; most popular Jap.; tree hardy, fine bearer, purple; July.

BURBANK.—Japan; very large, good bearer, purple, excellent; July 20.

LOMBARD.—American; large, productive, sweet, violet color; August.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON.—Medium, blue, fine for preserves; August.

SHIPPERS' PRIDE.—Large blue plum, sweet, mealy, delicious; September.

WICKSON.—Japan; large, very productive, dark purple. Sept.

WILD GOOSE.—Well known red sort; acid, productive, medium size; August.

QUINCE.

CHAMPION.—Fruit very large, light yellow, bears early; July.

ORANGE.—Bright golden yellow, one of the best in cultivation; August.

GOOSEBERRIES.

A fruit useful for cooking and canning, green or ripe, fine for pies.

DOWNING.—Large size, color greenish white, one of best growers; July.

HOUGHTON.—Pale red color, vigorous grower, medium size; August.

PEARLE.—Large white, wonderful bearer, hardy; August.

CURRENT.

CHAMPION (Black).—Flavor mild and excellent, fruit large, good bearer; July.

WHITE DUTCH.—Large white, excellent quality, rich flavor, good bearer; August.

RED DUTCH.—Well known and favorite variety, good grower, red; August.

GRAPE.

The grape is the most healthful of all fruits, and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be grown by every one who has a garden, a yard, or a wall. It can be tied to a stake, used on a trellis, trained on an arbor, or extended until it covers a large tree or building. Plant 5 to 8 feet apart.

BRIGHTON.—Large, compact bunches, color red, abundant bearer, rich flavor; July.

DELAWARE.—Medium size, sweet, berries small, excellent flavor, color light red.

WYOMING.—An extra early red, large, sweet, fine flavored; a favorite.

LADY.—White Concord, large, smooth bunches, meat sweet, delicious, productive.

NIAGARA.—Strong grower, bunches large, berries larger than Concord, color white.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.—Hardest sort known of white varieties, greenish white; June.

MOORE'S EARLY.—Bunch large, color black, the favorite early grape.

CONCORD.—Color black, productive, hardy, very popular, ripens in July.

WORDEN.—Seedling of Concord, much larger, very productive, fine flavor, black.

IVES' SEEDLING.—Medium size, color blue-black, good bearer, late.

SELECT RASPBERRIES.

Coming directly after strawberries, when there is a dearth of other fresh fruits, raspberries are equally desirable for planting in garden or back yard, for home use, and in the field for market. Plant 3x4 feet apart; mulch with rotted straw or manure, cut out dead canes once each year, also weeds.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—Rich golden yellow, good grower, fine flavor, ripens in July.

MILLER.—Fine, large berries, color red, productive, very hardy; July 15.

LOUDON.—Strong grower, color red, large berries, good flavor; August.

KANSAS.—Jet black, firm and rich, hardy, excellent bearer; July.

MAMMOTH CLUSTER.—Large black sort, productive, juicy, very hardy; August.

GAULT.—Bears from July until frost, black, large, hardy, excellent.

BLACKBERRIES.

An excellent and profitable fruit for home or market, should be planted 3 x 4 feet apart, mulched with rotten straw or manure, dead canes cut out once each year and kept clear of weeds.

ICEBERG.—A white blackberry, sweet, hardy, productive; July.

ELDORADO.—Large, very hardy and productive, fine flavor, black; August.

SNYDER.—One of the favorites, black, productive, fine flavor; July.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.—Black, large, excellent flavor, hardy grower; July.

STRAWBERRIES.

First of fruits come the beautiful and wholesome strawberry, profits and pleasure from its wise cultivation will satisfy any reasonable expectation. Twelve inches apart for garden culture, and 3 feet by 1 foot for field. Cultivate clean, mulch with straw late in fall and remove after berries have been gathered.

MICHEL'S EARLY.—One of the first to ripen, very productive, good quality, medium.

HAVERLAND.—Very large oblong berry, productive, hardy, ripens after Michel's.

GANDY.—Extra large, very productive, hardy, ripens late, excellent quality.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC.—Medium size, productive, good quality, ripens before Gandy.

NUTS.

ALMOND (Hard Shell).—Hardy, large, plump kernel; very ornamental when in bloom.

BUTTER NUT (White Walnut).—Rapid growing tree, valuable for food and timber.

CHESTNUT (American).—Well known forest and nut-bearing tree, very ornamental.

CHESTNUT (Japan).—Very large nuts, fruits early, tree medium size.

FILBERT (American Hazelnut).—Productive, hardy, delicious, bush ornamental.

HICKORY (Shell Bark).—No nut superior, medium size tree, very valuable timber.

PECAN (Carya).—Kernel sweet and delicious, thin shell, timber valuable.

WALNUT (Black).—Valuable alike for nuts and timber, tree grows large, hardy.

WALNUT (English).—Nuts rich and delicious, well worthy of cultivation.

WALNUT (Japan).—Bears early, valuable as a fruit, very productive, tree medium.

ASPARAGUS.

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables is among the easiest cultivated. A bed once planted will last a generation, if properly attended to and manured. Plant roots six inches apart in rows four feet wide, let crowns of roots be about four inches from surface, so crowns can be covered with rotted manure and earth mixed; give bed liberal dressing of well rotted manure each spring early.

PALMETTO.—Early, large, fine yielder.

MAMMOTH WHITE.—Good yielder, white roots and remain so until cut.

RHUBARD, OR PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the the best early products of the garden. Good for pies, canning, table sauce. Make ground rich and deep, plant 4 x 4 feet.

MYATTS.—The variety most in use, and one we have had best results from.

PRICE LIST.

Below prices are for stock planted by us, and all replaced free that fails to grow during the following planting season. Money due when trees are delivered on grounds of purchaser.

A discount of 33 1-3 per cent. from below prices will be made if purchaser does not wish us to plant and replace.

	Each
Weeping and ornamental trees, two year, No 1.....	\$ 1 50
Evergreens, native, as Spruce, Pine, Juniper, Arborvitae, ¾ ft..	1 50
Magnolias, in assortment, ready to bloom, ¾ ft.....	2 50
Shrubs, native, three years strong, as Spireas, Wiegels, Snow- ball, Lilacs	75
Hedge, two-year, No. 1, Privet, Thorn, Osoge	10
Hedge, two-year, strong, Berberry, Arborvitae, Spruce, Althea 2-3 ft.	25
Ornamental grasses, per clump, diameter 2-3 inches	50
Roses, our own growing, climbers and monthly—field-grown, two year strong	50
Roses, Imported, Irish and English grown, monthly, field- grown, two year strong	75
Clematis,—Jackmani, Henri, Pan M. Andrew, three year strong field grown	75
Fruit trees, four year old, 6 to 7 ft. high, No 1 ready to bear..	2 50
Fruit trees, three year old, 5-6 ft. high, extra nice, nearly ready to bear	75
Fruit trees, one, two and three year old, old medium sizes, each from	15 to 50
Currant, Gooseberry, Grape Vines, three year strong, ready to bear	30
Vines—Honeysuckle, Ampelopsis, Moon, Matrimony, Wisteria, two year strong	50
Bulbs—Dahlias, Caladiums, Paeonias, Iris, Lily	30
Bulbs—Tulips, Johnquills, Narcissus, Hyacinths, Crocus, Snow- drop	10
Shade trees—native, 7 to 9 ft.	1 50
Shade trees—native, 8 to 10 ft.	2 50
Shade trees—native, 10 to 12 ft.	3 50
Shade trees—native, 2 to 2½ inches	5 00
Shade trees—native, 2½ to 3 inches.	7 50
Shade trees—native, 3 to 3½ inches	10 00
Shade trees—native, 3½ to 4 inches	12 50
Shade trees—native, 4 to 4½ inches	15 00
Shade trees—native, 4½ to 5 inches	20 00
Shade trees—native, 5 to 5½ inches	25 00
Shade trees—native, 5½ to 6 inches	35 00
Shade trees—native, 6 to 8 inches	

Tree machine will be used to plant last three sizes named above, for which no extra charge will be made. Any one wishing to rent use of machine to transplant trees belonging to them, a charge of \$10.00 will be made per day for use of machine, \$3.50 for team and driver and \$2.50 for manager of machine, time to begin when men leave Nursery, on basis of 10-hours per day.

Box Tree, 4 to 5 ft., bushy, nice to put in tubs for front porch...\$ 5 00
Holly, 3 to 4 ft., extra nice plants

3 00

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*Grounds planted by
Kentucky Nursery Co.
at 38' 8' Chestnut, Louisville, Ky.*